hallucinations and illusions—especially of sight—and even occasionally to delusions of persecution.

In the third form, there developed a very great disturbance of memory, especially of occurrences during the illness of the patient. There was little disturbance of consciousness and no pathological affection of the emotions in this form. During its progress, however, a gradual diminution of mental power supervened almost to the degree of imbecility, though throughout the weakness of memory was the most noticeable feature. With the gradual subsidence of the motor and sensory symptoms the mental powers returned.

In the second part of his paper the author describes four cases of multiple neuritis not of alcoholic origin in which psychical as well as nervous symptoms occurred. In three of these the disease followed some affection of the pelvic organs in females; in one after a miscarriage, in a second after puerperal parametritis, and in the third after a febrile disease of the pelvic viscera. The author is inclined to explain these on the theory of septic infection, and considers the connectionof the neuritis and psychical symptoms as by no means accidental, since it has been noted by other authors. He terms these forms of psychical disturbance "neuritic psychoses." He believes that a given poison or infection affects both the brain and the peripheral nervous system, and he supports this theory by citing the similar well-known effects produced by lead, arsenic, and bisulphide of carbon. M. A. S.

Hereditary Progressive Atrophy.

Dr. J. W. Bennett, of Brookhaven, Miss., has recently described a remarkable example illustrating the family form of the disease. A summary of his paper was presented to the New York Neurological Society by Dr. C. L. Dana on June 7th. Photographs of cases were also shown. The accompanying table exhibits the succession of sufferers in this family.

DR. BENNETT'S FAMILY MUSCULAR ATROPHY.

GREAT-GRANDPARENTS healthy. One great-grand-uncle born with one arm.

GRAND-UNCLE.	GRANDFATHER.	GRAND-AUNT.
(Case V. Lived to old age. Childless.)	(Case VI. Died æt. 78.)	(Case VII. Lived to old age. Childless.)

MOTHER, æt. 44.	UNCLE, æt. 42.
(Case III. 13 children.)	(Case IV. 7 children, all well at present time.)

GRANDSON, æt. 25.	GRANDSON, æt. 12.
(Case I.)	(Case II.)

The atrophy showed itself in all these cases at puberty or shortly before; except in the case of the grandfather, whose dis-

ease began when he was twenty-two years of age. The atrophy in all cases affected muscles of the upper arm and shoulder, extending to the thoracic muscles. In the grandfather's case, late in life, the lumbar muscles became affected. In the cases of the grand-uncle and grand-aunt, it is stated that several years before death the hands and feet became "withered and cramped." The full text of the paper was read before the Mississippi State Medical Association, in April, 1881.

For tables of other families, comp. *Archives of Medicine* (N. Y.), IV., p. 319. A detailed account of another family is given by Hammond, "Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System," 7th ed., N. Y., 1881, p. 541. E. C. S.